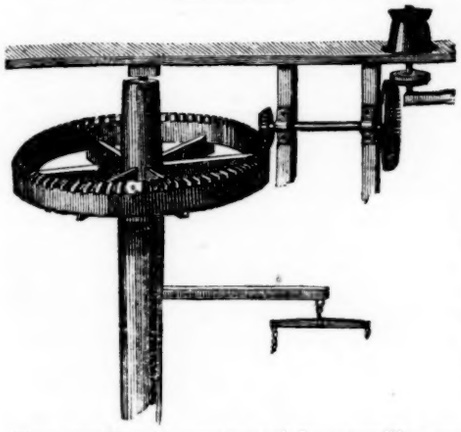
NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY GEO. C. BARRETT, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XII. BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 18, 1833. NO. 23.

IMPROVED HORSE POWER AND CORN COB MACHINES.



This machine is constructed for propelling any kind of machinery—is of easy and simple construction—very durable in its operation—in no way liable to get out of order, and is capable of being extended to any power required. Machines of one and four horse power, calculated for any common purposes, are easily operated, and occupy but a very small space. Price $50 to $75.

With this power almost any kind of tools or machinery can be worked to very great advantage and saving of labor. (Threshing Machines, Hay Cutters, Corn Shellers, Winnowing Machines, Cider Mills, &c. can be attached to the same power, and worked separate or together, as may be required.)

ADDITIONAL DRUMS, or GEERING, fitted for any purposes.

IRON WORK FOR HORSE POWERS, furnished complete.

Machines of the above description may be seen and purchased at No. 52 North Market Street, Boston.

From the Virginia Herald.

MOLASSES FOR PRESERVING FRUITS.

As Economy is the order of the day, permit me through the medium of your paper to communicate to our ladies, a receipt for preparing molasses for preserving fruit, &c. which renders it much better suited for that purpose, than a syrup prepared from the best loaf sugar, as it is not so liable to candy, nor (if well prepared,) to ferment.

Take 8 lbs. molasses, bright New Orleans, or Sugar House.
8 lbs. pure water,
1 lb. coarsely powdered charcoal.

Boil for 20 minutes, then strain through fine flannel, double—put it again in the kettle with the white of an egg, and boil gently, till it forms a syrup of proper consistence, and strain again. I should not trouble you with the above, but I am satisfied that those who may make the experiment will be so well pleased with it, as to recommend it to their acquaintances generally. G.

DOMESTIC YEAST.

PERSONS who are in the habit of making domestic bread, cake, &c. can easily manufacture their own yeast by attending to the following directions:—Boil one pound of good flour and a quarter of a pound of brown sugar, and a little salt, in two gallons of water for one hour. When milk warm, bottle it and cork it close, and it will be fit for use in twenty-four hours. One pint of the yeast will make 18 pounds of bread.

Repository of Arts.

FATTENING HOGS ON APPLES.

WE purchased an excellent hog of Mr. Ebenezer Hunt of Cummington, a few days since, which weighed 380 pounds. He sold another that weighed 343 pounds. He informed us that they were common, lean hogs last summer, and that they were fattened almost wholly on sweet apples. They consumed not over two bushels of corn and twelve bushels of potatoes each; all the rest of their food was apples; most of the apples were boiled.—*Hampshire Gaz.*

From the New York Farmer.

BURYING BEES.

WE make the following extract of a letter from a lady to the Editor. Our correspondents will see the propriety of furnishing us with information that will bear the ordeal of experiment:

"The other day I made a visit to Eliza, and found her digging in the garden a grave for a couple of bee-hives. The honey had been taken from them too late for them to make sufficient for the winter. She had seen an article in the New-York Farmer, stating that bees could be kept under ground with little or no honey. She was, therefore, induced to try the experiment; and if it does not succeed, she thinks she will prosecute you for damages."

TO DESTROY INSECTS.

A writer in the Horticultural Register, gives the following receipt, which he says, he has tried for many years with complete success.

To destroy insects on trees.

2 oz. nux vomica,
2 oz. soft soap,
1 lb. tobacco,
½ pt. spirits of turpentine,
8 gallons of water.

Boil them, all together, down to six gallons and use it milk warm; the trees are to be carefully dressed with it, by dabbing in on with a sponge.

RAT-IFICATION.

A LADY, who was a notable housekeeper here, many years since, found the eggs, in her well stored larder, diminishing almost daily. She did not like to suspect her domestics of nullification,—but still the eggs went—and went. She secreted herself in a room and watched. A company of rats came. A large full furred rat, the principal thief, grasped an egg with all four of his legs, and rolled over on his back.

Two others his accomplices, laid hold of his tail with their teeth, and tugged their load manfully to a sly rat hole hard by, where it is fair to infer that all hands feasted on the "spoils of victory."—*Ports. Journal.*

ELEPHANTS FOR PLOUGHING.

ELEPHANTS are now used in Ceylon for ploughing the rice fields, and in preparing new ground for the cultivation of coffee, pepper, &c. An elephant will perform the work in one day which twenty bullocks were in the habit of performing before. In a country like Ceylon, which is very thinly inhabited, by this system of employing Elephants, much time is saved, and a great deal of agricultural work performed. An Elephant may be purchased in Ceylon at any time for 10 or £15.

From Goodsell's Genesee Farmer.

NUTRITIVE MATTER.

THE following is taken from Sir H. Davy's Table of Nutritive Matter afforded by different vegetables, and may be found useful to farmers, in making calculations as to the worth of different crops, for feeding stock, &c. Indian corn, not being the produce of the Island of Great Britain, was not analyzed by him, but we give the results from other chemists:

1000 parts each gave the following:—

Winter Wheat,	955	Rye, - -	792
Spring Wheat,	940	Barley meal, -	920
Indian Corn,	800	Oat meal, -	670
Potatoes, -	250	Turnips, -	42

Now if we make a Table from the above calculations, giving to each the produce of an acre (as near as may be) we shall see at once the relative value of each compared with the other, as contributing to the support of animal life:

			Nutritive Matter.
Potatoes,	12,500 lbs.	would give	3,125 lbs.
Indian corn,	2,400 "	"	1,920
W. Wheat,	1,200 "	"	1,146
Rye,	900 "	"	722
Barley,	1,200 "	"	943
Oats,	960 "	"	552
Turnips,	7,500 "	"	315

Thus it appears, that one acre of Potatoes is equal to about two acres of Indian Corn, three of Wheat, four of Rye, or Barley, six of Oats, or ten of Turnips. Should the above table be found incorrect, we will thank any of our farming friends to forward a more accurate one, and we will give it a place in our columns.

GOOD HOUSE-KEEPERS.

IF there be any thing among the temporals to make life pleasant, it is in the walls of a well ordered house, where all is adjusted to please—not by its finery or costliness, but by its fitness, its air of neatness and content, which invite all who enter to taste its comforts. The woman who does not make this a grand item in all her routine of duties, has not *yet* learned the true dignity of her station—has not yet acquired the alpha of that long alphabet which is set before her; and she who despises this noble attainment despises her *best* worldly good, and indirectly despises her family, her neighbors, and the word of God. "She looketh well to the ways of her household," was spoken by the wisest man that ever lived, and will be told a memorial of all those who have been eminent for this noble character.—*Gen. of Tem.*

From the Genesee Farmer.

VEGETABLE PHYSIOLOGY.

To check the growth of Fruit Trees and promote their fruitfulness.

In page 42 of this volume, is an inquiry by the editor, of "What will check the too free growth of fruit trees, so as to produce fruit buds, flowers and fruit? and if separating a part of the roots from the stock would produce the effect?"

These are important inquiries, and I will try to answer them, my own experience having fully illustrated the example stated, and its remedy.

In order to a full understanding of the subject, we must inquire:

1. Into the cause producing the effect, viz.: the too rapid growth of the wood, and its consequent unfruitfulness; and

2. The legitimate and physiological treatment necessary to obtain the desired result.

Trees, and in fact all vegetables, have, like animals, three distinct periods of existence, viz.: youth, maturity and decay. Youth may be termed that period in which the tree is growing to a bearing state, the time consumed for which depends much on its treatment and kind. Maturity is the term in which it yields its fruit; and decay, finally, but almost imperceptibly, follows sooner or later, and at last puts an end to its existence.

These three states, or periods, may be measurably retarded, or accelerated, by artificial causes. The young sapling, healthy and fresh from the nursery, planted into a kindly soil, and cultivated with attention, throws out and expands its vigorous shoots for many years. It finally, although it may seem a protracted time, arrives at its bearing age, and yields its annual supply of fruit, bountiful in proportion to its stature, and through a succession of years proportioned to its former term of youthfulness; and even age, as come it finally must, seems hardly willing to arrest its bounty, and lingers with tardy pace ere its withering hand is laid upon it. This I conceive to be the most natural and profitable course of all fruit bearing trees. I know that many people are in great haste to have their fruit trees yield their long expected reward, and in constant expectation of receiving it, have cultivated and treated them with much care. They are, to be sure, highly gratified in their exuberant growth, and if in a few years they do not yield a corresponding supply of fruit, are often apt to complain.

Now, on the true principles of vegetable physiology, the complainants are erring, and the tree right. They, for the purpose of getting fruit soon, stuff the tree with vegetable nutriment almost to repletion. The tree, in its turn, understanding well its own proper functions, thrives apace, intending *at a proper time*, to pay principal and interest for the kindness thus heaped upon it, and which it assuredly will do if suffered. But the owner is impatient for his fruit, and prunes and nurses the tree, wondering why it does not yield him fruit, and perhaps even threatens to destroy it for its perverseness. The simple fact is, the tree is not ready. It has not arrived at maturity, and is prevented from yielding fruit from the very nourishment and fulness continually received from the hand of its cultivator.

This I assume to be the natural state of the tree. But the object, as I infer from the questions at the head of this article, is, to obtain the fruit before the tree arrives at maturity, or, more technically, *to force it.*

The question now recurs, will you remedy it by cutting off a part of the roots?

By no means. The tree has no more roots than are necessary for its support, and would be much injured by parting with a share of them. Besides, I am unable to account, on physiological principles, how the cutting off a part of its roots will throw fruit buds into the top of the tree. The production of flowers and fruit require as liberal supplies of sap as that of wood, and if the source of supply be cut off, viz. the root, from whence is the supply to come?

But I proceed to consider the second inquiry, to wit: "to check the exuberant growth of wood, and cause it to produce fruit buds, flowers and fruit."

I shall assume that the trees are of well known kinds, and whose bearing qualities have been tested, and that they are situated in an open and well cultivated ground, as I believe the *whole* complaint can be made under no other circumstances. The trees have also been well pruned, and are accommodated with a good shaped head for bearing, and of fair size. My answer is: *Lay your ground, on which your trees stand, well down to grass, and let it remain so for several years.* The next year after seeding the ground, the growth of young wood will be much diminished, and fruit buds will form in moderate quantities; flowers and fruit will follow the next season. That year, if the tree be an annual bearer, an increased number of fruit buds will be found, and so continue in annual succession. If, after a few years, the tree is too stationary in its growth, for it certainly will not throw out young wood very rapidly, plough, and cultivate, and manure the land, and you can supply the trees with any amount of young wood required, although the bearing will still continue in an abated degree. If you find your trees get too thrifty, you have only to seed down again, and manage as circumstances may require.

That this method has been tried with success I know, for I did it myself some years ago, and am indebted partly to accident for the discovery. About the year 1817, my father had an orchard which, when planted, nearly surrounded his garden, and which was used mostly for mowing ground. The trees were young, perhaps fifteen years old, and had grown tolerably well. A few years before the time I speak of, the garden had been enlarged on two sides, which took, on each side a row of apple trees within the fence. The land being well cultivated, the trees grew astonishingly; and not being pruned, acquired immense heads, and bore little or no fruit, while those in the meadow, although of much less size, bore abundantly. I was then a boy of eighteen years old, and the trees were delivered over to my care, "to prune into good order." I had read "Forsyth on Fruit Trees," and supposed I knew all about it; so at it I went, with the axe and saw, and took out full one third of their tops, supposing that they would now go to bearing at once. But not so. They grew as before, and bore *a little better* than they had done. I confess I knew not what to do, although, if I had let them alone, they would have borne, when "their time come," all the better for it; yet I was impatient for their fruit. At length the plan suggested itself to seed down the ground where they stood to grass. It was done, and in a short time their growth was nearly stopped, and they bore abundantly of the finest apples.

They are now, for I saw them two years since, much the finest of all the trees in the orchard, from the benefit of having a rapid growth in their youth; and the others, from growing less rapidly when young, and bearing so much sooner, have a much older appearance, and were the ground on which they stand not occasionally ploughed and cultivated, would soon bear evident marks of decay.

This matter now must be accounted for on rational principles, and it may truly be hard to compel a person to say what makes the tree bear wood one year and fruit the next, when the whole process is hidden in the earth, and a profound secret of nature. I will, however, state my own opinion, and others may judge of its correctness.

While trees are young, their roots expand and run near the surface of the earth. If the ground be cultivated, the earth is warm and light, and the roots absorb much nourishment, and a rapid growth of young wood is the sole consequence. In process of time, as the tree increases in size, the roots find their way deep into the earth, where the temperature is lower, and its growth is by degrees checked; fruit buds are not consequently formed, and the tree comes into the bearing state. Now putting land into grass has the same effect. The sun is hidden from the earth. The temperature is lower—the richer nutritious gases of the soil are absorbed by the grass, and the same result is produced as if maturer age had forced the roots more deeply in the ground.

ULMUS.

From Goodsell's Farmer.

MANAGEMENT OF COLTS.

Sir,—HAVING noticed among the selections in your useful paper, an article from the New England Farmer, signed James Walker, describing his, and an excellent manner of breaking Steers and Colts, induces me to lay before you a different course of management with colts, which I have adopted for several years with perfect success.

I have experienced some difficulty with old horses being refractory, and baulky, in the harness, having formed a habit of becoming sulky, on the least emergency, and refusing to go *at all*, and have frequently witnessed the delays and troubles attendant on such habits, and the excessive beatings which the poor brutes are often subject to for want of being properly managed at the beginning.

I therefore, to avoid all such troubles, commence with the colt about one week old. I halter him, and tie the halter around his dam's neck, and lead her for some minutes. After some feeble resistance the colt submits, being easily induced to lead by the side of the mother. I pursue this for some weeks, once a week, allowing a boy to ride the mare. In the mean time, I hitch the colt to a firm post, which it will pull at, but to no effect; then handle him from head to foot, frequently coming up to him until he is satisfied that there is no unfriendly intention. When the colt is about three months old, and has acquired a good appetite, choosing a warm day, I hitch the mare and colt, at a little distance from each other, and after about two hours' abstinence, I draw the milk from the dam, and present it to the colt, which he soon learns to drink. By repeating this a few times, he drinks readily, when the milk from cows, may be substituted for that of his dam. When weaned this practice will be found beneficial as the loss of flesh may be prevented, and the

colt kept in a growing condition. Colts thus practised will not refuse sour milk although it has become thick.

The benefit of this practice was fully demonstrated with a colt of mine, which at two years old, from unskilful castration, was reduced so low, that he was not able to rise alone, or receive any kind of food except milk, and not more than one pint of that at a time, as even that quantity in some instances produced almost fatal paroxysms which lasted several minutes. In this instance a few gallons of milk saved his life, and he is now a valuable horse.

At two years old I bit my colts thoroughly, but never allow them to be treated harshly. Occasionally before they are three years old, I put a harness on them, and lead them. I next but on a blind bridle, traces and whippletree, with a rope or chain attached to it, held by a man who pulls it gently as the colt inclines to draw, being careful to not stop him. I next put a well broken horse by his side, harness them together, and attach a double whippletree, with as many men to hold it as is necessary to require all the colt's exertions to draw them, letting the traces from the beginning play freely against his legs so that he shall become familiar with them. I next attach the reins and take a whip, continuing yet to lead him, occasionally snapping the whip, with corresponding actions calculated to hasten his speed. The colt soon learns the use of the whip and what is meant to be communicated by it, and hastens his speed accordingly. I next hitch the span to a lumber wagon, tying that end of the whippletree to which the old horse is hitched back, so as to keep it square, to prevent him from throwing the colt back, by his superior strength. In this manner I drive them for some time, occasionally stopping where there is a gentle ascent in the road, so that the wagon will move backward, and with gentle pulling upon the reins learn the colt to travel backwards, and by repeating it often in various places, he soon learns to comply in this respect with the wishes of the driver without contracting any refractory habits. I continue using him in this kind manner, being careful never to overload him, until his age and experience will justify putting him to heavy loads.

The best method with which I am acquainted, for breaking colts to the saddle, and on which I have practised with perfect success, is to take them from home in company with a horse, with which they are acquainted, there to get on and off from them, several times, until they submit to being mounted without resistance, then let the riders mount both the old horse and colt, the rider of the former leading the colt by the side of the horse. The colt will be disposed to keep company with the horse, and will soon learn that you wish him to go forward. Let the speed of the horse be increased a little, occasionally, and the colt will soon learn to increase his also, as he will be unwilling to be left alone, and will be inclined to follow the horse home.

I have in this manner succeeded extremely well with a colt of three years old, which at first could not be rode past bars, gates, or barns where he was acquainted.

By injudicious treatment, and requiring colts to perform that they have never learned, the lives of riders are often in jeopardy; and by maltreatment, they contract bad habits, which it is much easier to avoid than to correct after they have contracted them. I am Sir, yours respectfully,

ALLEN T. LACY.

South Chili, Nov. 25, 1833.

["A merciful man is merciful to his beast." Mr. Lacy's method seems perfectly in accordance with the laws of humanity. How often do we see the most brutal punishments inflicted on these noble animals for not performing that which they have never been taught; such practices are as far from reason as it would be to punish a child for not spelling words who had never been taught the alphabet.—ED. GEN. F.]

From the Boston Courier.

FESSENDEN'S PATENT STEAM AND HOT-WATER STOVES.

WE have had in use, at our office, for several weeks, a Stove invented and patented by T. G. Fessenden, Esq. Editor of the New England Farmer, which we find to be very efficient and economical in warming an apartment. It affords an agreeable and wholesome warmth, without the dry and burnt air which often renders rooms, heated by common iron stoves disagreeable and unhealthy.

The stove consists of two concentric iron cylindrical vessels, which stand perpendicularly. The lower cylinder is placed on a square cast iron box, which serves for an ash pit. Within this cylinder is a grate and fire pot, as in common stoves. The upper cylinder, or boiler is placed directly over the fire by letting its lower part into the top part of the lower cylinder, where it is supported by a projection of its sides, resting on, and closing the upper end of the lower cylinder. To the upper part of the upper cylinder is attached an iron vase or urn, into which the water ascends in boiling, and is thus prevented from overflowing. This vase is closed by an iron lid, removable at pleasure.

The interior cylinder, or boiler, and its contents serve to arrest, retain and eventually give out into the room much heat, which would otherwise escape through the smoke pipe into the chimney or open air. The interior cylinder likewise forces the current of heat to pass near the sides instead of the centre of the stove, by which means more caloric is transmitted through the sides into the room than would be if its course were not impeded. There is, likewise, an advantage, in many cases, in having hot water at hand, which may be drawn out of the stove for use when wanted; and the water in the stove will give out heat, gradually, into the room a considerable time after the fire is extinguished.

We have never seen a stove of any other description that would give out so much heat with so small a quantity of fuel.

Stoves of the above description are manufactured at West Boston Iron Foundry, No. 36 Bridge street.

STAVES.

OUR attention was yesterday directed to some Staves (a sample of which has been left with us,) manufactured at the *Micmac Mill*, at Bear River, Nova Scotia, owned by Messrs. Tucker, Turnbull & Co. The Machinery we are informed, is altogether the invention of Mr. Francis Hoard, and for ingenuity and despatch is equalled by none heretofore in operation; by it *seven* Staves are completely dressed from the log, jointed and prepared for hooping, in *one minute!* Although we are not particularly acquainted with the manufacture of such articles, we presume the advantage thus obtained over the old method of dressing Staves by hand, may be rated among the most useful and important inventions of this enlightened age.—*St. Johns Courier.*

CHESNUT ORCHARDS.

THE price of chesnuts in our markets has led us to think that many farmers might, with profit, devote a portion of their less productive lands to the cultivation of the chesnut. They have commanded, this season, from $6 to $2 50 per bushel. At this rate an orchard would be profitable, independent of the timber. The tree is of quick growth, and produces abundance of shoots or sprouts from the stump.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Standing Committee on Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, Flowers, &c. award the following premiums for the year 1833, *viz.*

For the most successful cultivator of the Magnolia glauca, to Robert L. Emmons, a premium of 10 dollars.

For the five best varieties of Chinese Chrysanthemums, a premium of 3 dollars to Charles Hovey, of Cambridgeport.

For the best half dozen of Tulips, a premium of 5 dollars to Mr. T. Walker, of Roxbury.

For the best Ranunculus, a premium of 5 dollars to Charles Hovey of Cambridgeport.

For the best Anemonies, a premium of 5 dollars to Thomas Mason, of Charlestown.

For the best specimens of Pink, a premium of 3 dollars to Mr. T. Walker, of Roxbury.

For the best specimens of prize Carnations, a premium of 5 dollars to Mr. Thomas Mason, of Charlestown.

For the best specimens of Foreign Flowers, of hardy kinds, to Messrs. F. & J. Winship, a premium of 5 dollars.

For the finest collection of Roses, a premium of 10 dollars to Messrs F. & J. Winship.

For the finest Dahlias, a premium of 5 dollars to Mr. E. Putnam of Salem.

For the best show of Pœonies, a premium of 5 dollars to Mr. William Kenrick, of Newton.

For the best specimens of hardy flowering shrubs, a premium of 5 dollars to Mr. Wm. Kenrick, of Newton.

By order of the Committee,

JONA. WINSHIP, Chairman.

Dec. 14, 1833.

EXHIBITION OF FRUIT AT THE MASS. HORT. SOC. ROOMS.

Horticultural Hall, December 14, 1833.

Apples. Spice Apples from Messrs. Willot & Wilson, Boston, a peculiar specimen partaking of the Russeting, being distinctly marked.

Pears. From Mr. Wm. E. Payne, Waltham, two varieties, names unknown.

From William Oliver, Esq. Dorchester, a fine specimen of Princes' Brown, or Sweet St. Germain Pear—a valuable variety, half melting, sugary and fine flavored, ripens from Dec. to Feb. it never crooks and is a great bearer—also the Ambrette, not at maturity.

For the Committee on Fruits,

B. V. FRENCH.

From the New York Farmer.

PREPARING FOOD FOR HORSES.

On the authority of Mr. Dick, it is stated that eight ounces of saliva are discharged in a minute from the salivary glands of the horse, when he is eating his food. In masticating hay, dry and hard as it generally is, these glands are kept discharging too long, often through the greater part of the night, to satisfy the appetite of the horse. It seems reasonable that this would exhaust his strength. Hence the propriety of lessening the *labor* of eating, by cutting or softening the hay, for an animal that so nobly and spiritedly toils for his master. The effect of feeding horses on dry hay is to wear away the teeth, and, consequently, the labor is increased as the animal advances in age.

The use of potatoes for horses would be much more general if they could be more easily preserved through the winter and summer. The writer recommends to bury them five feet below the surface of the ground, where they will keep until August. Bean straw is said to be as nourishing to horses as hay. If so, it should be an object with the American farmer to cure it properly.

From the New York Farmer.

IMPROVED LIVE STOCK.

The Hon. Henry Clay, while on his recent visit to Albany, offered for a bull and a heifer calf, six months old, belonging to Gen. S. Van Rensselaer, jr. four hundred dollars, which were refused.

They were from the famous stock of short horn Durham cattle, imported by Gen. S. Van Rensselaer in 1823, from the herd of Mr. Champion, England.

We are also informed that Mr. Bement, of Albany, is about importing some of the late improved breed of Durham cattle, as well as some of the much esteemed Southdown sheep.

Mr. Hawes, an English gentleman, lately settled near Albany, brought out with him last fall some of the Berkshire breed of hogs, which were very much admired at the fair, and the demand for the pigs was so great that he could not supply one half the demand.

We have two most beautiful pigs, or rather hogs, of this breed, three months old, obtained from Mr. Brientnall, of Goshen, N. Y. We have not had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Hawes' pigs, but if they are superior to ours, there is no wonder that the demand exceeds the supply.

ORCHARD GRASS.

The graziers of the valley pronounce it more nutritious than either Timothy, Clover, or Herds Grass, and it is by uniting this grass with the two first that the proverbially fine pastures and meadows of the central counties of Pennsylvania are formed. It resists the heat of our summers, and recovers from the effects of the hoof and the tooth very rapidly. For seed lots two bushels should be sowed to the acre; and for the scythe, or for pasture, the mixture should be one bushel of orchard grass and one gallon of timothy seed, over which a gallon of clover should be scattered in March.—*Kanawha Banner.*

TOP DRESSING PERMANENT PASTURES.

On New-York Island, and in the vicinity, milkmen pay a very high price for pasture. In the spring or early summer months, as soon as the grass is of pretty good height, they turn in a large number of cows, and in a few weeks the grass is eaten down. When it is pastured off the second time, in particular, it would seem as though one half of the surface was ungrazed—occupied with the cow droppings. When the Editor was a little boy, he and his brothers were provided with dung beetles, and every spring, in fine April mornings, before school hours, it was sport to go over the pasture and mowing grounds, and knock into pieces the cow and horse droppings. Similar practices should be adopted by every farmer, particularly by those who hire pasture. The following extract is worthy of consideration:

Old women have been engaged to collect in baskets, latterly in wheel-barrows, the droppings of cattle in pasture-land, and to deposit the collections in heaps, at convenient stations in the fields, where the manure has been compounded with the earth previously laid down and prepared. When duly mixed, the compound has been laid down as a top dressing on the same field. The result has been a great increase of fertility, while the whole fields have presented the equable and beautiful appearance of a lawn.

At these stations earth has been previously prepared and laid down, from the scourings of ditches, parings of head-furrows, the furrows ploughed out (acting besides as useful drainage, where the land is damp, and in ridges,) or other sources.

The quantity of earth used ought to depend on its quality. Four cubic yards to the cubic yard of the collection has been found to produce rich and powerful top-dressing. In many situations five may be used with safety; in others three will be more expedient. If each cubic yard be allowed to cost 2d. then, on the average of four to one, the cost will be 8d. for the earth and 11d. for the manure; and the proceeds being five cubic yards, the cost is under 4d. per yard for a rich compound laid down in the field in which it is to be used.

The plan followed has been to commence at one side of the field, and to dress at the rate of 15 to 18 cubic yards per acre, as far as the compound will go, to commence next year, where the former year's process stopped, and so on; and in ordinary pastures, the calculation in 1831 was that a field would be gone over every second or third year.—*New York Farmer.*

MANAGEMENT OF SANDY LAND.

The celebrated Duckett of Petersham, in Surrey, England, practised on the following rules:—1. Ploughing very deep; 2. Ploughing seldom, but effectually, often putting in seven crops to four ploughings; 3. Occasionally raising a crop of turnips the same season, after wheat or pulse. There are instances, however, of cultivating sandy soil with success by ploughing only to the depth of two or three inches, gradually increasing it as the soil becomes more enriched. Small stones should not be picked from a sandy soil, as they tend to prevent evaporation. The fertility of this soil depends, in a very great degree, on the quantity and regular succession of rain. In a valley where moisture accumulates, it is very productive. In the rainy climate of Turin, the most prolific soil has 77 to 80 per cent. of siliceous earth, and from 9 to 14 of calcareous; but in the neighborhood of Paris, where there is much less rain, the silex or sand is only 26 to 50 per cent. in the most fertile soils.

CATTLE, HAY AND GRAIN.

The feeders have paid, we believe, for good cattle for the stall not far from 5 dollars per 100 pounds. Corn is worth 80 or 85 cents per bushel, and hay 12 dollars or more per ton. Those who are feeding cattle must obtain high prices during the winter and spring, or lose money. 20 or 30 head of fat oxen were sold in Hatfield last week for the Providence market, at about 6 dollars per hundred.

About 1600 bushels of New-York corn and a large quantity of Southern corn have been received in this village. We are informed that hay brings 16 dollars per ton at the Chickopee Factory Village.—*Hampshire Gaz.*

From the Poughkeepsie Journal.

PROFITS OF FARMING.

The business of farming is often considered less profitable than other business; and the reason is, that the income of the farm is not truly estimated. If the entire revenue of a well regulated farm were estimated, we should find the per cent. on the property not less than that of any property, that is equally safe.

My neighbor B. came to me the other day quite discouraged on account of the small profits of farming compared with other business. Now, as I knew my neighbor to be a good farmer, and a pretty correct calculator, I attempted to convince him, from his own statements, that he is enjoying a very fair per cent. from his farm. He has a small well-improved farm, which, two years ago, was bought for $7,500; since which he has built a house that cost $1000, which, with his entire stock, &c. makes his property worth $10,000. From this my neighbor complained, that he realizes only a few hundred dollars, not more than — per cent.

But there are many things not counted which ought to be reckoned as part of his income. His house, as I said, though not necessary to the business of farming, besides the one he already had, yet agreeing well with the circumstances of his family, may be considered as yielding at least $60. Besides the team, wagons, &c. necessary for his farm, he keeps a good pair of horses and pleasure-wagon, because, you know, his wife and daughters must ride in a style that is agreeable to their circumstances and standing in society. The value of these, counting it equal to the expense, is not less than $140 per annum. And of wood, my neighbor tells me he burns more than 30 cords, which at $3 per cord is $90. Then, his garden, orchard, and fruit yard, for all these are managed in the best manner, yield him the value of $80, including his cider, &c. In addition to these we might mention the veal, the poultry, and the eggs, and the fine piece of mutton that he has now and then; for, as the Irish lord says, "he lives on his own estate and kills his own mutton." All these, though not generally estimated, are a part of the income of his farm. So here is more than $370, in addition to the four hundred which he acknowledges to have received in cash as the clear income of his farm. It is true that this is for the comforts, &c. of my neighbor's family, but such as they require, and such as, in any other business, would cost the cash. My neighbor was satisfied. And I am persuaded that a careful examination of *facts* would lead to conclusions very favorable to agriculture. And your readers would welcome a statement of these conclusions in your paper.

Arithmos.

GREAT YIELD.

Mr. Noah Clarke, jr. of this town gathered on the 26th of October, from one tree on his farm *one hundred and nineteen bushels of sound apples*—the produce of one tree, there being no other within fifty rods of it. It was ascertained that they would produce more than fifteen barrels of cider. This is certainly a great yield, as it is understood they were all (and none but sound ones) gathered at one time, leaving under the tree all those which had fallen during the fore part of autumn, and had become materially decayed.—*Westfield Journal.*

CULTURE OF POTATOES.

A frequent change of seed is necessary. Any sort may be continued fertile and profitable by removing them from one county to another every fourth or fifth year, or by raising them alternately on very different descriptions of soil. In the cultivation of this useful plant, it appears from many experiments that it requires ample space. In field culture, placing the sets of the strong growing kinds in every third furrow, and those of the dwarfer sorts in every second, are eligible distances. There are different opinions held respecting the necessity of earthing up potatoes. On very thin soils, however, it is absolutely necessary. On deeply ploughed, or trenched ground, earthing up the stems is certainly less necessary, because as the under-ground runners, which produce the tubers, are inclined to extend themselves as deeply in the soil as the roots, they do not seem to require any additional depth of earth immediately over them. But this depends entirely upon the open porousness of the soil, and the manner of growth of some of the kinds. Plucking off the flowers increases the size and number of tubers. It is founded on a law of nature, disposing a plant constituted to produce at the same time both seeds and tubers, to yield either one or the other more abundantly, according as either is destroyed. If tubers be not allowed to form, many flowers and apples will be the consequence; and if the flowers be destroyed as soon as they appear, the tubers will be increased. It is bad management to plant the refuse, or odds and ends of last year's crop, for the sets of this. If potatoes are planted at all, they should be planted well.—*Br. Far. Mag.*

From the Greenfield (Franklin) Mercury.

ESSENCE PEDDLING.

There is not a town in the east, nor a prairie in the west of the United States, where the essences and the essence-pedlars of Yankee-land have not been seen and heard of: nor do we believe that there is any business which has been so much celebrated and whose origin is yet so little known. It commenced about twenty years ago in Ashfield, in this county. The first pound of oil of peppermint ever made in this region, and we believe in this part of the country, was made there. The article had previously been imported from abroad, and sold at sixteen dollars per pound. The price was soon reduced to twelve. It went down gradually to eight, and remained stationary for some years, when it was reduced below a remunerating price by speculators who overstocked the market. Two or three years ago it was as low as seventy-five cents. It then took a start and rose in eight months to five dollars, but is now reduced again to about three, which is understood to furnish a very handsome profit.

Great part of the surface of Ashfield, was formerly devoted to the cultivation of "mints;" almost every house had its still, and a great many pretty properties were made there, while the place enjoyed a monopoly of the business. Latterly, however, it was discovered that the herbs could be raised at much less expense, and without the labor of hoeing, on the virgin soil of Ohio and the western part of New York. Vast supplies are now derived by the Ashfield merchants from Phelps, a town in the last mentioned state. It has been estimated that as many as seventy of the young men of Ashfield make peddling their regular occupation, besides many others not inhabitants of the town, who are supplied with goods from thence. Flocks of twenty or thirty have sometimes taken their departure from the place in a single day to the east, west, north and south, bearing

Goods from all nations lumbering at their back,

making money and driving bargains with invincible perseverance under the very noses of the stationary traders, and in spite of all the ingenuity of legislation which in all the states has strained every nerve to break them down. We could mention names of those who began with peddling essences, who are now thriving and wealthy merchants in the Atlantic cities; men who after penetrating all the mysteries attending the manufacture of peppermint, spearmint, golden-rod, winter-green, worm-wood, &c. now control the movements of commercial fleets, and decide the daily fate of stocks. The number is of course infinitely greater of those who have made this business an apprenticeship to regular country trading, and an avenue to moderate wealth.

GIANT TREES.

Among the oldest and largest trees in France, is an oak in the burial-ground of Allonville, which measures, above the roots, upwards of thirty-five feet round, and at the height of a man, twenty-six feet. A little higher up, it extends to a greater size, and at eight feet from the ground, enormous branches spring from the sides, and spread outwards, so that they cover a vast space with their shade. The height of the tree does not answer to its girth: the trunk from the roots to the summit, forms a complete cone; and the inside of this is hollow throughout the whole of its height. Several openings the largest of which is below, afford access to this cavity. All the central parts having been long destroyed, it is only by the outer layers of the alburnum, and by the bark, that this venerable tree is supported; yet it is still full of vigor, adorned with abundance of leaves, and laden with acorns. The lower part of the hollow trunk has been transformed into a chapel, of six or seven feet in diameter, carefully wainscoted and paved, and guarded by an open iron gate. Above and close to the chapel is a small chamber containing a bed; and, leading to it, there is a staircase, which twists round the body of the tree. At certain seasons of the year, service is performed in this chapel. The summit has been broken off many years, but there is a surface at the top of the trunk, of the diameter of a very large tree, and from it rises a pointed roof, covered with slates, in the form of a steeple, which is surmounted with an iron cross. Williams, in his "Vegetable World," from which we derive these facts, observes that over the entrance to the chapel there is still visible an inscription which states that it was erected by the Abbe du Detroit, curate of Allonville, in the year 1696.

Even this memorable tree is not without its peer. We have heard of nothing like it in America; but at Oakley, in Bedfordshire, the seat of the Marquis of Tavistock, there is an oak, now in perfect health, which contains about five hundred and twenty-seven cubic feet of timber, and the branches overspread a space of five thousand eight hundred and fifty superficial feet of ground.

The Chestnut tree grows still larger. In Gloucestershire, there is one measuring *fifty-two* feet round, and still continuing to bear fruit, which is known to have stood there in the year 1150. It has been called for ages "the Great Chestnut of Totworth." Brydone and other travellers in Sicily say that the "famous chestnut tree of a hundred horse" measures the enormous circumference of 177 feet; and that some travellers have dug about it, to see if it were a cluster of several trees, or only one; and they have found that, although divided, at or near the surface, into five branches, they are all united in one root.—*Mer. Jour.*

SPLITTING ROCKS.

In the granite quarries near Seringapatam, the most enormous blocks are separated from the solid rock by the following neat and simple process.—The workman having found a portion of the rock sufficiently extensive, and situated near the edge of the part already quarried, lays bare the upper surface, and marks on it a line in the direction of the intended separation, along which a groove is cut with a chisel, about a couple of inches in depth. Above this groove a line of fire is kindled, and this is maintained till the rock below is thoroughly heated, immediately on which a line of men and women, each provided with a pot of cold water, suddenly sweep off the ashes, and pour the water in the heated groove, when the rock at once splits with a clean fracture. Square blocks, of six feet in the side and upwards of 80 feet in length, are sometimes detached by this method. Hardly less simple and efficacious is the process used in some parts of France, where millstones are made.—When a mass sufficiently large is found, it is cut into a round form, several feet high, and the question then arises, how to divide this into pieces of a proper size for millstones. For this purpose grooves are chiselled out, at distances corresponding to the thickness intended to be given to the millstones, into which grooves wedges of dried wood are driven. These wedges are then wetted, or exposed to the dew, and next morning the block of stone is found separated into pieces of a proper size for millstones, merely by the expansion of the wood, consequent on its absorption of moisture; an irresistible natural power thus finishing, almost without any trouble, and at no expense, an operation which, from the peculiar hardness of the texture of the stone, would otherwise be impracticable but by the most powerful machinery, or the most persevering labor.

TO PREVENT FROST THROWING OUT PLANTS.

It is the effect of frost to unite more firmly the finer parts of the soil, and to disengage and throw out large substances, such as posts, stones, and plants not well rooted. To prevent young and newly transplanted plants from being thus injured, press down the ground round them. Strawberry beds and fields of grain should be rolled. It should be done early, rather than late in winter.—*N. Y. Farmer.*

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 18, 1833.

TO SUBSCRIBERS FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

We must rely on the candor of our esteemed friends and patrons to excuse our decision as regards the subscriptions due to us. We have sometimes been censured for *not* forwarding our bills yearly, and thus suffering considerable sums to accumulate imperceptibly. We have also been blamed for urging our demands with too much pertinacity.

Therefore, we this week, send our bills, with their dates and amounts, and very respectfully request those to whom they are directed to assist us as much as possible. Those who live at a distance are particularly requested to remit our dues by mail, or pay them to our agents, of whom a list is given in our last page. Those who wish to consider the twelfth volume as paid for in advance will please to remit a three dollar bill, and the 50 cents shall go towards pay for the next volume.

There are some, who may perhaps receive their bills, who have recently paid our agents. If so, they will please to make allowance for our not being apprised of such payments.

We would merely add that we send bills to some who have been punctual in their payments. We do this that they may know the date of their bills; and shall hereafter forward to every individual his accounts once a year. Those who have been indebted more than two years, and do not now remit the sums due will have their bills *sent again*. That's all, at present. Those who owe for five years or more, must now make it convenient to assist in settling their accounts.

If every one of our subscribers would be so obliging as to procure one in addition to our list, (which he is hereby authorised and requested to do), our establishment, and we trust the Public, would thereby receive benefit more than equivalent to compensate his exertions.

GREAT CROPS OF INDIAN CORN.

Piermont, N. H. Nov. 28, 1833.

Mr. Fessenden—*Sir*, I have read with much interest the letter of Mr. Coleman of Deerfield, Mass. republished in your paper of Nov. 20, from the New York Farmer, on the quantity of Indian corn to the acre. And in looking over the list of large crops here presented, I inquire, how is it that *an hundred and seventy bushels of corn* can be produced on an acre of ground, as given in the case of Messrs. Pratt of Easton, Bartlett and others; or even the smaller crops of 150, 142, 120, or 100 bushels an acre? Now, sir, the intervale lands on the Connecticut river, in this vicinity, are fertile, and produce corn abundantly, but we see no crops so large as those above recited. Is this difference wholly for want of cultivation?

I shall feel greatly obliged to Mr. Coleman, or to any one acquainted with the facts, to point out particularly the mode of culture in raising these large crops, that we may more readily imitate them, should the practice be consistent with safe and prudent husbandry. I think it would be very useful to the community, and certainly interesting to many individuals, to see a description of the mode of farming practised by Mr. Stimson, on his farm at Galway for a few years past, especially in relation to the culture of corn. This crop is becoming more important in proportion as the crops of wheat desrease. And we have many intelligent farmers, who doubt the practicability of raising 100 bushels of good merchantable corn on an acre of ground in one season.

Frequent descriptions of successful culture in important and necessary crops are among the most useful communications to the public. And if it should be said that an account of the manner of raising some of the crops above mentioned has been given, which I do not recollect, yet we cannot be too well acquainted with a course of farming which shall produce such important results.

Respectfully yours,

J. S.

By the Editor. We should be very grateful to Mr. Coleman for any attention he may be good enough to give to the above request. The very great difference between the crops above referred to, and the largest which farmers in general are able to obtain has often been considered a mystery, the solution of which is very desirable. Probably much depends on the kind of seed corn. Other things being equal, that seed corn would prove most productive which had been selected in the field from stocks producing two or more ears. Corn planted in drills will also produce more on an acre than that which is planted in hills. Many other requisites to obtain a pre-eminent crop must also not be omitted, if we intend to enter the lists, as competitors with the wonder-working cultivators above mentioned. We premise this by way of stating the case, and hope Mr. Coleman will give the cause to the country.

For the New England Farmer.

NEW PLANTATIONS ON THE SEA SHORE.

Mr. Fessenden—The following, from De Candole's *Vegetable Physiology*, points out a method of arresting the progress of desolation occasioned by the motion of shifting sands in an open and sandy region. There are districts of country in New England on the sea shore, where this method of improvement may be of essential use.

And it may also be worth while for proprietors of naked fields near the shore to consider whether by adopting *Bremontier's* plan of planting new forests, or at least broad belts of trees as a defence against the tempestuous, inclement sea winds, a considerable melioration of climate and a more certain production of fruit and vegetable crops, may not be had; and at the same time an income obtained from the pines and other trees more than the cost of rearing the wood?

The eastern shore, and indeed the greater part of Cape Ann, has a desolate appearance for want of trees. It would be an error to suppose that, by its abounding in great masses of naked rock it is condemned to hopeless sterility. Some of the most fertile and picturesque country in the vicinity of Boston would exhibit an aspect as unpromising as Cape Ann, if denuded of shrubs and trees, and shown in the deformity of its rough and bristled surface of native ledges. The inland shore of Cape Ann presents to the eye of the traveller, in passing from *Sandy Bay* to *Gloucester*, a succession of neat and highly cultivated little farms, whose luxuriant grass fields and thriving trees, show plainly that the rich manures yielded by marine substances, have been bountifully used.

Cape Ann, with a broad belt of forest on the outer sides toward the sea, would acquire a new climate and a new agricultural character. Divided into moderate farms, with neat white cottages, the human habitations of that most industrious thriving and intelligent people, the citizens of Gloucester, who drive with untiring assiduity a good trade with the most remote regions of the earth, Cape Ann would become one of the most productive and tasteful regions of the United States.

To the advantages of a strong soil and an inexhaustible treasury of manures, there is enterprise and money enough to spare in Gloucester to set on foot plantations for shelter, for fruit and for timber on an extensive scale. One is delighted in visiting the island of Nantucket, to see how much has been done by the hardy and respectable inhabitants to put the best face upon this dreary sand island.—They are the very people to turn to account Bremontier's successful experiments.

"Bremontier's plan is wonderful for its great simplicity. He sows in the dryest and most shifting sand, the seeds of the broom (*Genista scoparia*), mixed with those of the sea pine (*pinus maritima*), and then covers over the spaces that are sown with branches from the nearest pine forests, by which means the sand is to a great extent prevented from shifting. The broom springs up first, and thus serves the double purpose of further restraining the sand, and nursing the young pines. The latter grow for seven or eight years under the shelter of the broom, whose foliage becomes mingled annually with the sand, which it thus partially fertilizes. After this period the pine overtops the broom, and frequently entirely kills it with its shade. In ten or twelve years the rising forest is thinned for the manufacture of tar, and for procuring branches to cover the newly sown districts. These forests placed on the drifting sand-hills along the sea side, shelter the whole country behind them from the continuous action of the sea winds; and thus, while themselves yield a supply of an important article of commerce, they protect the produce of the rest of the country. It is highly desirable that this prodigious undertaking, the most splendid agricultural enterprise of our age, should gradually be completed, and thus provide a shelter for the whole district between the mouths of the *Adour* and *Garonne*.

"*I have herborized during a whole day in these forests sown by Bremontier on perfectly dry sand, on which before his time there could scarcely be seen a trace of vegetation!*"

SMOKING CHIMNIES ALTERED.

Mr. Israel Keyes, has discovered a method of making chimnies carry smoke, which have hitherto been defective in that important requisite. We have given some attention to his mode of effecting this desirable object, and believe it to be caused by a scientific application of the principles of pneumatics to its attainment. We have also seen a certificate, signed by a number of very respectable gentlemen of this city, stating that Mr. Keyes has been perfectly successful in altering their chimnies, which had been accustomed to smoke, in such a manner as to give them a perfect draught. Mr. Keyes is entitled to much credit for his discovery, which many philosophers have sought for and attempted with but partial and uncertain results.

☞ *In a part of this impression, the Engraving on the first page was reversed by mistake.*

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

We have been shown some beautiful specimens of ornamental printing, executed by a new process invented by Mr. H. B. Brewster, and which promises to be of great utility, as it can be used in the lettering of Books with great facility. Any color can be given to the paper, and the lettering is done with gold or silver leaf. Mr. B. intends applying for a patent.

New Hampshire Patriot.

Burden's New Steamboat. This boat, about which there has been so much curiosity, arrived here on Saturday evening. The hull, or rather the hulls of this boat, are two parallel tubes of 300 feet long each, eight feet in diameter at the centre,—tapering to a point at either end, and placed at the distance of 16 feet from each other. Her draft of water in the centre, where she sinks the deepest, is 35 inches. Her engine is of 75 horse power.—Although the engine is new and incomplete,—making only 14 instead of 24 revolutions, for which it is calculated,—the boat came through in twelve hours. Her speed at times was estimated at sixteen miles the hour When her engine shall be put in complete order, it is no exaggeration to believe that her speed will exceed twenty miles per hour —*N. Y. paper.*

Benjamin Tappan of Ohio, recently appointed to the office of Judge of the United States Court, in his younger days, it is stated, used to make journeymen's wages at twelve different trades.

Time of Labor. I am quite satisfied, from my own experience, that is from forty years' observation and practice in my own profession, that vigorous health, and the ordinary duration of life, cannot be maintained under the circumstances of twelve hour's labor day by day; it is incompatible with health; it is not to be done with impunity. [Sir A. Carlisle before the Factory Commission.]

NOTICE.

A capable, faithful and industrious young married man who should be disposed to take a Farm (upon fair terms) consisting of about 90 acres of good tillage and pasture land, within eight miles of Boston, and within half a mile of a growing neighborhood, where he would find a profitable, ready and sure market for a regular supply of vegetables—which advantages, with that of supplying milk in the City, would ensure him a lucrative and encouraging support—may hear of such an opportunity, on a personal application to the publisher and proprietor of the New-England Farmer, at the Agricultural Warehouse, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market St., Boston—possession may be had the 1st of April next.

Boston, December 18, 1833.

CASH STORE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a large stock of English and American Goods at reduced prices, among which are

Bales Black Bombazette of good quality, at 12½ cts. per yard.
" Green " " " " " " "
" Blue and Brown Camblets of good quality, at 12½ cents.
" Scotch Plaids, " " " "
" English, Sup. & fine 6-4 Merino from 3s. to 8s. per yard.
" French " " " " " $1 to $2 " "

In addition to the above, the subscriber offers a more extensive stock of Woollen, Linen and Cotton Goods, than can be had at any other Store in the City, at prices proportionably low to those above named.

E. S. BREWER, 414 Washington Street.

CLERMONT E. HINE,

282 Washington street, Boston,

(SIGN OF THE GOLDEN COMB.)

Has always on hand a general assortment of Watches, Clocks, Combs, Jewelry and Fancy Goods, Silver Plated and Britannia ware, Gold, Silver, Plated Steel, and Shell Spectacles. Cutlery, &c.

Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes of every description, Repaired and Warranted.

Cash paid for Gold, Silver, and Shell.

Second hand Watches, and Jewelry taken in exchange for new.

N. B. Combs Repaired without Rivets.

MASSACHUSETTS HORT. SOCIETY NOTICE.

THE Committee on Fruits are requested to meet at the Hall of the Society on Saturday next, on business of importance. R. MANNING, *Chairman.*

WANTS A SITUATION AS GARDENER,

—A STEADY active young man, who is perfectly acquainted with each department of his business, and who can produce satisfactory recommendations.—Any communications addressed to A. B. at this office shall be promptly attended to.

dec 11 3t

AMERICAN HEARTH RUGS.

JUST received at 414 Washington street, a fresh supply of Hearth Rugs, from the Tariffville Factory, manufactured expressly for the subscriber—they are superior in beauty and fabric to any imported. E. S BREWER.

N. B. E. S. B. will receive orders to manufacture Rugs to match any carpet. iscopt1 nov 23

25,000 YARDS COTTON FRINGE.

JUST received from Philadelphia, and for sale by ELIAB STONE BREWER, No. 414 Washington street.

tf oct 31

STEAM RICE MILL, AT SOUTH BOSTON.

THE subscriber having purchased the Patent Rice Machines of Messrs. Strong, Moody & Co. of Northampton, with the exclusive privilege of using them in Boston and a large vicinity, has put them in operation at South Boston, near the Free Bridge. It is well known that rice in its rough state, or with its outer hull on, will keep many years, and that after been cleaned, it is subject (particularly in warm weather) to weavil, and other insects, and is usually put in bad casks—he therefore hopes, by having this article always in a fresh state, in casks of different sizes, to meet with a ready sale. The mode of cleaning being entirely different from any other now in use in any other country, the grain is kept quite whole and very clean. It will be put in good casks of usual size, for export; also in barrels and half barrels, and in bags of 100 lbs. each, (which may be returned;) also ground into fine Flour, in quarter barrels—it will be delivered in any part of the city, for a reasonable charge, and will not be sold in smaller quantities. Also, the fine Bran, or Flour, so called in the Southern States, being the inner coat of the grain, excellent food for horses, cows, hogs, sheep and poultry—and the outer Hull, a prime article for packing glass, crockery, bottles and fruit, and is believed will prove valuable in making Coarse Paper, will be sold at a low price in large quantities.

This Rice is particularly recommended for whaling ships and others going long voyages, as from being highly polished, and free from dust and flour, and being put into their tight iron-bound casks, it will be free from any insects, until exposed to air.

☞ An Order Box is placed in Mr. Roger's Foreign Letter Office in the area of the City Hall, and a sample of the Rice in several Insurance offices. State street. JOHN PRINCE.

South Boston, Nov. 16, 1833. tf

NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST,

JUST published and for sale by GEO. C. BARRETT, Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, THE NEW AMERICAN ORCHARDIST, or a treatise on the cultivation and management of *Fruits, Grapes, Ornamental Shrubs, and Flowers*, adapted to cultivation in the United States.

This is recommended to the public as a treatise well worthy a place in every farmer's library, containing an account of the most valuable varieties of fruit, and the remedies for the maladies to which fruit trees are subject from noxious insects and other causes. Also the varieties of Grapes with their modes of culture, &c. Price $1,25. J.19.

GRANT THORBURN.

FORTY Years Residence in America, or the Doctrine of a particular Providence exemplified in the Life of Grant Thorburn, Seedsman, of New York, written by Himself. The above unique and racy work contains, among other interesting matters, an account of Mr. Thorburn's two visits to Boston, and abounds in sketches and anecdotes of Society for the last quarter of a century.

For sale by G. C. BARRETT, N. E. Farmer Office. d 4

SEED OF THE TRUE COCKSPUR THORN.

Being the same as the Hedge of J. Prince, Esq., Jamaica Plain, as yet perfectly free from all insects, and an elegant Hedge—15 years old. One dollar per quart. n20

WHITE MULBERRY TREES.

5000 Vigorous and large White Mulberry Trees for sale low—Apply to GEO. C. BARRETT, New-England Seed Store

NEW ENGLAND FARMER ALMANAC FOR 1834.

JUST published and for sale by Geo. C. Barrett, No. 52 North Market street. The New England Farmer's Almanac, for 1834, by *T. G. Fessenden*, editor of the N. E. Farmer.—Astronomical calculation by R. T. Paine, Esq. Dealers supplied on liberal terms. oct

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

			FROM	TO
APPLES, early,		barrel	1 50	2 00
BEANS, white,		bushel	1 25	1 50
BEEF, mess, (new)		barrel	10 00	10 50
Cargo, No. 1		"	8 25	8 50
prime,		"	6 00	6 50
BEESWAX, (American)		pound	17	20
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,		"	14	22
CRANBERRIES,		bushel	1 50	3 00
CHEESE, new milk,		"	8	9
skimmed milk,		"	3½	5
FEATHERS, northern, geese,		"	40	45
southern, geese,		"	35	42
FLAX, American,		pound	9	12
FLAXSEED,		bushel	1 33	1 37
FLOUR, Genesee, cash.		barrel	6 06	6 12
Baltimore, Howard str. new		"	6 00	6 12
Baltimore, wharf,			5 87	6 00
Alexandria,		"	6 00	
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,		bushel	75	75
southern yellow,		"	63	64
white,		"	64	65
Rye, (scarce) Northern,		"	80	85
Barley,		"	65	70
Oats, Northern, (prime)		"	41	43
HAY, best English, New,		ton	20 00	22 00
Eastern screwed,		"	16 00	17 00
Hard pressed,		"	15 00	16 00
HONEY,		gallon	33	37
HOPS, 1st quality		pound	20	22
2d quality		"	18	19
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,		pound	12	12½
Southern, 1st sort,		"	11	11½
LEATHER, Slaughter, sole,		"	20	21
" upper,		lb.	22	23
Dry Hide, sole.		pound	17	19
" upper,		lb.	18	20
Philadelphia, sole,		pound	25	27
Baltimore, sole,		"	25	26
LIME, best sort		cask	1 06	1 12
PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear,		barrel	22 00	23 00
Navy, Mess,		"	14 00	15 00
Bone, middlings,		"	15 00	16 00
SEEDS, Herd's Grass		bushel	2 37	2 50
Red Top, northern,		"	87	1 00
Red Clover, northern,		pound	12	13
White Dutch Honeysuckle		"	30	33
TALLOW, tried,		cwt		9 00
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,		pound	62	65
Merino, mix'd with Saxony,		"	70	75
Merino, ¾ths washed,		"	52	55
Merino, half blood,		"	45	50
Merino, quarter,		"	42	45
Native washed,		"	36	40
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,		"	55	60
1st Lambs,		"	47	50
2d "		"	35	40
3d "		"	30	33
1st Spinning,		"	42	45

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	10	11½
southern,	"	9	11
PORK, whole hogs,	"	7	7¼
POULTRY,	"	11	
BUTTER, (tub)	"	18	20
lump, best,	"	20	25
EGGS,	dozen	20	22
POTATOES,	bushel	40	50
CIDER, (according to quality,)	barrel	1 25	1 50

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, DEC. 16, 1833.

Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.

At Market this day, 1320 Beef Cattle, (including about 200 reported last week.) 45 Stores, 1050 Sheep, and 500 Swine.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle.*—'Dull,' and prices rather declining, particularly the thinner qualities. We noticed no sales so high as last week. We quote prime at 5 a 5 25; good at 4 25 a 4 75.

Barrelling Cattle.—So few were sold to the barrellers, that we are unable to give the price they would pay; we quote mess, at $2 33, and a like proportion for thinner qualities.

Sheep.—In demand, probably in consequence of the limited number at market; we quote lots at $1 75, 1 84, 1 86, 2, 2 17, 2 25, 2 33, 2 42 and 2 50. Wethers at 2 75, 3, 3 50 and 3 75.

Swine.—Sales quite brisk, and prices varying according to size and quality; one lot at 5 for Sows, and 6 for Barrows; one at 4 1-2 for Sows, and 5 1-2 for Barrows; one lot of Barrows at 6c. At retail, 5 a 6 for Sows, and 6 a 7 for Barrows.

MISCELLANY.

From the Amaranth.

BURNING LETTERS.

BY MISS H. F. GOULD.

Fire, my hand is on the key,
And the cabinet must ope!
I shall now consign to thee
Things of grief—of joy and hope.
Treasured secrets of the heart
To thy care I hence entrust,
Not a word must thou impart,
But reduce them all to dust!

This—in childhood's rosy morn,
It was gaily filled and sent,
Childhood is forever gone!
Here! devouring element.
This was friendship's cherished pledge—
Friendship took a colder form;
Creeping on its gilded edge.
May the blaze be live and warm!

These—the letter and the token
Never more must meet my view:
When the faith has once been broken,
Let the memory perish too!
Here comes up the blotted leaf,
Blister'd o'er by many a tear!
Hence! thou waking shade of grief!!
Go, forever disappear!

This was pen'd while purest joy
Warm'd the breast and lit the eye,
Fate that peace did soon destroy;
And its transcript, so must I!
This must go! for, on the seal,
When I saw the solemn yew,
Keener was the pang than steel—
'Twas a heart-string snapt in two!

This—'tis his who seem'd to be
High as Heaven, and true as light;
But the visor rose: and he—
Spare, O mercy! spare the sight
Of the face that frown'd beneath—
While I take it, hand and name,
And entwine it with a wreath
Of the purifying flame!

These—the hand is in the grave,
And the soul is in the skies,
Whence *they* came!—'tis pain to save
Cold remains of sundered ties!
Go, together all, and burn,
Once the treasures of my heart!
Still, my breast shall be an urn
To preserve your better part!

From the People's Magazine.

TOOTHACHE.

The toothache is rendered more distressing, if not more acute, by there being no commiseration for the wretchedness it occasions. The belief in this, and a keen recollection of bodily and mental sufferings, have produced the following little narrative:

Some years ago, a tremendous tooth, with three enormous prongs, confined me to my room, and irritated me to a state but little short of distraction. With my head tied up in a bandanna handkerchief, both hands on my afflicted jaw, I sat swaying my body to and fro, as if endeavoring to calm a fractious infant; at other times I stamped about like a lunatic, or plunged on my bed like a frog swimming. Being at length reduced to a state of exhaustion, I was anxious to retreat from all intercourse with the world; yet knock after knock at the door continued, as if only to increase my already excessive nervous irritability. Many of the persons I had no desire to see, but some were those interwoven with my professional pursuits, and I was compelled to be at home. I had to account for my disconsolate appearance—to describe my tormenting pangs, till I was weary of speaking upon the subject.—To all my fervid description, I received the cold remark, and the chilling advice, that it was *only* the toothache, and that I had better have it *extracted*. All this time, the salivary glands were pouring their fluids into my mouth, the gastric juices were wasting their powers, and I was in a paroxysm of excruciating anguish. It was astonishing how persons could calmly behold such a complication of miseries. Nothing could be eaten; slops became offensive; the sight of a spoon frightful; and a basin revolting as a perpetual blister. Even the air could not be taken!—it was too much for the petulance of my capricious tooth. On it raged, as if torments were its delight. In all my reading, I never met with any author but Burns who had a proper idea of the toothache. He wished his enemies to have it for a twelve-month. Oh dear! he must be more or less than man who could endure this. He must despair and perish.

How true is it, that out of evil often some good will spring; for while I was enduring this thumbscrew on my gums—this gout in my jaw—this rack of nerves, this destroyer of brains—amid this desolation I acquired much useful information respecting the toothache. One friend informed me that half the suffering was occasioned by a nervous irritability; for, if I went to a dentist with a determination to have the tooth extracted, the moment I entered the door the tooth would cease to give me pain.—He had proved it more than once.

Another friend smiled at my deplorable situation, and laughed at my desire to retain in my mouth such a *thing*, that had ceased to be a tooth; it is a mere stump, with a carious triplex fang; worse than useless; it was positively injurious. If the case were his, he should give such tenant immediate notice to quit. With a pair of pincers he would serve the ejectment himself, as an empty house was preferable to a bad tenant.

Another friend requested me to be careful in selecting an operator on my tooth, for that he went to a dentist once, under anguish scarcely endurable, to have a large double tooth like mine extracted. He made a round O on his mouth; the operator popped in the instrument, and u-g-h—a-h—it slipped. He felt as if a loaded wagon had passed over his head. The dentist apologized, saying, "It was a common occurrence; gentlemen did not mind it much because the next attempt was always successful."

A gentleman who had been waiting for me in the parlor was now introduced, who exclaimed:

"My dear friend, I can cure you in ten minutes."

"How? How?" inquired I: "do it in pity."

"Instantly," said he.

"Have you any alum?"

"Yes."

"Bring it, and some common salt."

They were produced; my friend pulverized them, mixed them in equal quantities; then wet a small piece of cotton, causing the mixed powders to adhere, and placed it in my hollow tooth.

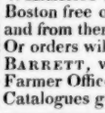
"There," said he; "if that do not cure you, I will forfeit my head. You may tell this in Gath, and publish it in the streets of Askelon; the remedy is infallible."

It was as he predicted. On the introduction of the mixed alum and salt, I experienced a sensation of coldness, which gradually subsided, and with it the torment of the toothache.

ADVERSITY.

Though foul be the lightnings, they freshen the air,
Though rough be the tempests, the ocean they clear,
The herb which is bruised sheds the sweetest perfume,
The glow-worm shines brightest when deepest in gloom,
And the stars which gleam forth on the bosom of night,
From the darkest of heaven, give fairest the light.

FRUIT TREES.



Ornamental TREES, ROSES, FLOWERING PLANTS, &c. Nursery of WILLIAM KENRICK in Newton, 5½ miles from Boston, by the City Mills.

This Nursery now comprises a rare and extraordinary collection of fruit trees, Trees and Shrubs of Ornament, Roses, &c. and covers the most of 18 acres. Of *new celebrated Pears alone*, 150 kinds, a part of which, having already been proved in our climate, are specially recommended.—Of Apples 200 kinds—Peaches 115 kinds—Cherries, 55 kinds—Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Figs, &c. &c.—selections from the best varieties known—a collection in unequal proportions of 300 varieties of fruit.

White mulberries for silk worms—the fruit poor. Also the Morus Multicaulis or *New Chinese Mulberry*, a beautiful fruit tree, so superior for silk worms to all others.

Of ROSES. A superb collection of from 300 to 400 hardy and China varieties; selections from numerous importations, and first rate sources. Horse Chesnuts as hardy as oaks—Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Silver Firs, Venetian Sumach, Altheas, Honeysuckles, Azaleas, &c. &c.—in all, of Ornamental trees, and shrubs, 650 varieties. Of Herbaceous flowering plants, a choice selection of 280 varieties, including the Pæonies, *Moutan and Papaveracea*—and 24 other kinds—and 83 splendid varieties of double Dahlias.

Gentlemen are invited to forward their orders early—early in Autumn being an excellent season for transplanting. Address to WILLIAM KENRICK, Newton. Trees, &c. delivered in Boston free of charge for transportation, and suitably packed, and from thence when ordered duly forwarded, by land or sea. Or orders will receive the same attention if left with Geo. C. Barrett, who is agent, at his seed store and New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston. Catalogues gratis on application. Jy 17

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THIS Instrument possesses the valuable property of conducting Sound in an infinitely more distinct and agreeable manner, than any of the numerous contrivances which have been devised for the assistance of those who are afflicted with imperfection of the sense of hearing. From its flexibility it becomes as portable as the common Hearing Trumpets, and affords the additional advantage of rendering conversation as distinct between persons who are removed to the full extent of the Tube, as with those who are immediately near each other.—For sale by E. WIGHT, Druggist, 46 Milk st. opposite Federal st.
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